NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE CATTLE.

The large oxen belonging to Capt. Benjamin B. Howard of West Bridgewater, which took the first and second premiums, at the late Cattle Show of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, were butchered on Saturday last. They weighed as follows, viz:

Broad-horned Ox	1st fore quarter		322 lbs.
" "	2d do do		346
" "	1st hind do		321
" "	2d do do		316
" "	Hide		161
" "	Tallow		235
	Total		1701 lbs.
Red Ox	1st fore quarter		313 lbs.
" "	2d do do		306
" "	1st hind do		306
" "	2d do do		301
" "	Hide		171
" "	Tallow		194
	Total		1591 lbs.
Total weight of both oxen			3292 lbs.

These oxen were purchased last December, for *forty dollars*. They were fattened at great expense, and sold to Mr Oliver Ames, of Easton, for *seven dollars a hundred*.

We cannot resist the temptation, furnished by the present occasion, to remark, in relation to the subject of beef, that it appears to us astonishing, that of those who purchase neat stock to fatten, so many should be found, who are influenced in their selections generally, more by *low prices*, than by *good dispositions* and *fair qualities*; even when these are so obvious as not to be unobserved. These, however, ought to be the governing principles by which all such selections should be made.

The grand object of every farmer in making beef should be, *to make good beef at little expense*. And in order to accomplish this, *in the highest degree*, it is necessary, in our opinion, that the animals of which it is to be made should always have been kept in high flesh, that they be thrifty, have but little offal, and what perhaps is most important, that they be naturally induced to fatten easily. Now, how far the internal dispositions of neat stock are indicated, by their external qualities, we shall not undertake to say; and, still less, what the particular configuration and feel ought to be. It is enough for our purpose to remark, that there is an intimate connexion between them; and that this connexion is sufficient to form the basis, generally speaking, of a correct judgement. Most farmers, perhaps, can form a pretty shrewd *guess* as to the natural disposition of an animal submitted to their inspection, by his sensible qualities. But this is not enough; we would have them exercise more philosophy on the subject, and by availing themselves of *acquired facts*, make up their judgements according to *established principles*. H.

December 3, 1827.

FARMING.

If as great improvements were made in agriculture as in the mechanic arts (and the present modes of cultivating the earth are undoubtedly susceptible of great improvement) the business of farmers would become, if it is not now, one of the most profitable that is pursued. There is no opinion more mistaken we apprehend, than that which is very extensively entertained, that there is nothing to be *learnt* in agriculture. A knowledge of the nature of the different kinds of soil and manure and the adaptation of the different products to them, are unquestionably as necessary, for success, to the farmer, as a knowledge of the fitness and relation of things to each other, are necessary in other branches of business. In illustration and proof of these observations, we make the extract below, shewing the yearly expense and income of a well cultivated farm of about forty acres.

The Agricultural Society of the county of Plymmouth offered a premium the last year of 50 dollars for the best cultivated farm in the county. There were two claimants for the premium, viz. Mr Alpheus Forbes of Bridgewater (who is highly commended for his skill and industry in the management of his farm) and Rev. Morrill Allen of Pembroke, to whom the premium was awarded.—The following is a statement of the expenses and income of Mr Allen's farm which but a few years ago it is stated, "yielded little else than briars and thorns."

EXPENSE OF FARM.

Seed used and manure purchased	$26 30
The labor of one man at 20 dolls. per month, board included, three months and three quarters	75 00
The labor of a lad at 16 dollars, seven months	112 00
28¼ days' labor hired at $1 25 cts. per day	34 42
20 days' labor at 92 cts. per day	18 40
Use of farming tools	10 00
Use of oxen	50 00
My own time and attention in directing the course of business	50 00
If the farm were subject to taxation, the four lots which have been described would probably be assessed about	25 00
Labor on lot No. 4	10 00
Manure made by the stock	25 00
	$441 12

FARM CR.

The absences of the monthly laborers are put to the credit of the farm at the monthly wages.

The man at $20 per month, 36 days			27 50
The lad at $16 per month, 33 days			20 13
53½ bushels oats at 42 cts.			22 47
½ ton of oats cut in milk			2 50
33¾ tons hay at $12			405 00
5	do. do.	9	45 00
5	do. do.	7	35 00
14 2-5	do.	6	86 40
1⅞ second crop		8	14 90
1½ ton oat straw			6 00
19½ bushels of rye			19 50
Straw of rye			3 00
80 bushels and 19 7-4ths of corn			80 24
162 do. potatoes at 25 cts.			40 50
Corn fodder			10 00
Fall feed			25 00
Garden vegetables			20 00
Apples and pears			15 00
			$878 14

AMERICAN BUTTONS.

A manufactory of buttons established in Attleborough, Mass. by Messrs. R. Robinson & Co. appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. The Editor of the *Microcosm*, a paper printed in Providence, has published a long article stating the obstacles which the proprietors encountered at the commencement of their undertaking, and eulogising the industry, ingenuity and perseverance which enabled them to overcome every impediment, &c. He asserts that the Attleborough Buttons now stand higher in the market in the estimation of purchasers than any that are imported. It is said in fact that the imported article had become so depreciated in quality, that the button was but little better than a brass surface, while those of the Robinson manufacture have invariably proved to be every thing promised. The manufacture of American buttons, consequently, not only renders our own market independent in a considerable degree of foreign supply, but serves as a check to the introduction of a spurious article.

Buttons worn in the United States.—There are ten millions of people in the United States, half of which, setting aside fractions, are males. Of this, at the lowest rough estimate, one third, or say 850,000 wear metal buttons, and will average two suits a year, thus requiring an annual supply of thirty-seven millions six hundred thousand buttons, equal to 316,667 gross! This calculation is not susceptible of mathematical accuracy, and is merely amusing as furnishing a rough estimate of the labours and expense necessary to be applied to the manufacture of a *button*. The making a pin might lead to a similar calculation, and it shows the immense field there is for the employment of ingenuity, skill and labor.—*Microcosm.*

Winter Scenery in Scotland.—I do not think I ever saw this place look more beautiful—no, not in the leafy month of June." When one looks down in the morning from the Queen's Tower, you cannot picture to yourself a more lovely phenomenon than the tops of the trees. They are all spread over with a coating of frost-work—every little twig is feathered as delicately as if it had cost a fairy milliner a night's hard work to adorn it. The tall black trunks rise like ebon pillars amidst and beneath glorious canopies of alabaster; and the water being hard bound, and the mill silent, no sound is heard all around, except the eternal cawing of the rooks from those innumerable nests on which my window looks down."

Ettrick Shepherd.

Charities of the Season.—If the farmer thinks it his duty, as well as his interest, to take care of his very cattle, and see them well housed, how much more incumbent is it upon the rich to look

after their poor fellow creatures and see what can be done to secure them the common necessaries of meat, clothes and fire. The greater enjoyment of which man is capable results from the consciousness of having furnished the means of enjoyment to others.

TO REMOVE ICE IN CANALS, &c.

A gentleman in this city has put into our hands the following letter from a person in New York. The experiment which the writer proposes is at least worthy of consideration and trial.

"As it may occur in a day or two that you may be again incommoded by ice in the river from your city to the overslaugh in the basin, and in the canal, I beg leave to point out to you an experiment that I made with success in Gothenburg in Sweden. I was a passenger in a packet bound to England, that was frozen up, and while 100 men were sawing her out, I took a tin cannister, containing about a pound of powder, and introduced into the neck a tin pipe, which was filled with powder, and fastened to it a pole about 6 feet long. The ice was about 2½ feet thick, into which I cut a hole, and introduced the flask. After pushing it under the ice to the end of the tube, I placed a match into it, and when it exploded, it broke up into small pieces half an acre of ice.

"My opinion is, that if the canal is frozen, one, two or six inches, so that it is free of holes and tight in the sides, that a gill of powder, placed even ten, fifty, or one hundred yards, would completely break it up, so that a boat could pass. If you have a glass factory near, I am of opinion that bottle or tubes, suitable for this purpose, could be blown for a trifling expense, from six to eighteen inches long. I mention this mode, as they would be water-tight and easily filled.

"As the benefit will be very great, and as the experiment can be made with a trifling expense, I shall be pleased to learn that a trial has been made, and that it has succeeded."—*N. Y. Enq.*

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT WINDSOR.

The Farmers' annual exchange Cattle Show and Fair was attended at Windsor, Broad-street, on the 1st of November. From the Reports of the Committees, it appeared that there were more than three hundred head of neat cattle on the green; of this number, two hundred and four were in yokes. They were generally in fine order, and at no previous exhibition has there been so large a number of beautiful working oxen collected together.

The first and best of cattle, five years of age, were owned by Henry Spencer; second best, by Hezekiah Brainerd; third best, by Hezekiah Hills.

The best pair of four years old, were owned by Jasper Morgan; second best, by Isaac Hayden: third best, by Elisha N. Sill.

The best pair of three years old steers, were owned by Henry Spencer; second best, by J. Barker; third best, by Elihu Mills.

The best pair of two years old, were owned by Martin Ellsworth; second best, by Saml. Phelps; third best, by Elihu Mills, Jr.

The best pair of yearlings, were owned by Elihu Loomis; second best, by Nathan Brown; third best, by Jasper Morgan.

The best bull, the celebrated Holderness, was owned by Mr. Watson.

The best calf, by Elisha N. Sill.

The best horse, of four years old, belonged to Roger Phelps; the best of three years old, owned by Ralph Watson; best two years old colt, was owned by Martin Palmer.

Specimens of domestic goods were more numerous than at any former exhibition. Among those meriting particular attention, were some beautiful pieces of table linen, offered for inspection by Mrs. Sheldon. Carpetings, flannels, &c. were presented by different individuals.

An address was delivered before the Society by Major Ellsworth.

JAMES GOODWIN, *Clerk.*

Simsbury, Nov. 26, 1827.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Mr Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore informs the Editor of the American Farmer that he has a quantity of silk worm eggs of the best Italian stock for sale, which, during the cold weather, can be sent by mail to any part of the Union, the postage of which will not exceed the treble postage on a common letter. Those who may wish for eggs, can address him at Baltimore, by letter enclosing five dollars, for which a sufficient number of eggs will be sent them, with proper directions for them to obtain a practical knowledge of the cultivation of silk, and an abundant supply of eggs for commencing the business on an extensive scale another year. From the eggs sent them for five dollars, they may obtain from 150,000 to 500,000 eggs for the next year—which will of course produce them as many worms.

WORCESTER COAL.

The proprietors of the Worcester Brewery have for some time past been burning coal obtained from the land of William E. Green, Esq. a little distance from the mine which has been heretofore worked. We understand from them, that it is of a better quality, on an average, than any they have used before. It has been taken entirely from the surface, and is what the colliers call *screenings* or refuse. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected, that a further excavation will produce coal of an excellent quality.—*Spy.*

INSTINCTIVE SAGACITY OF THE BEE.

This hardly needs now an illustration; but, the following, which we copy from a recent work on the natural history of this industrious insect, may interest some of our readers:—

"A snail having crept into one of Mr Reaumer's hives early in the morning, after crawling about for some time, adhered, by means of his own slime, to one of the glass panes, where, but for the bees, it would probably have remained till either a moist air or its own spume had loosened the adhesion. The bees having discovered the snail, immediately surrounded it, and formed a border of propolis round the verge of its shell, which was at last so securely fixed to the glass as to become unmoveable, either from the moisture of the air from without, or by the snail's secretion from within.—*Moraldi* has related a somewhat similar instance. A houseless snail or slug had entered one of his hives. The bees, as soon as they discovered it, pursued it with their stings till it expired beneath their repeated strokes; after which, being unable to dislodge it, they covered it all over with propolis.

In these two cases, who can withhold his admiration of the ingenuity and judgement of the bees? In the first case, a troublesome creature gained admission into the hive, which, from the impenetrability of its shell, they could not destroy. Here, then, their only resource was to deprive it of locomotion, and to obviate putrefaction, both which objects they accomplished most skilfully and securely, and, as is usual with these sagacious creatures, at the least possible expense of labor and materials. In the latter case, to obviate the evil of putrescence by the total exclusion of the air, they were obliged to be more lavish in the use of their embalming material, and to form with it so complete an incrustation or case over "the slime-girt giant," as to guard them from the consequences which the atmosphere invariably produces upon all animal substances that are exposed to its action after life has become extinct. May it not be asked, what means more effectual could human wisdom have devised, under similar circumstances.

THE DRUNKARD'S MIRROR.

A short time since, the papers of a deceased grocer, formerly residing in a neighbouring town, accidentally fell into our hands. Among them were a multitude of orders drawn by a mechanic in his neighbourhood, which have been accepted and paid. The following, copied verbatim, except the names, are a fair specimen of the whole;

Mr. —— Please to send one qt. of N. E. Rum one hand of Tobacco 2 Trout Hooks and three Buisquit. Your Friend ——

May 28, 1803

Mr. —— Please to send me my qt. N. E. Rum by the bearer, Your Friend. ——

May 29, 1803

Mr. —— The *morrow* being the *Sabbath* you will please to send me one quart W. I. Spirits and six buisquet, Your Friend.

May 29, 1803

For months together, such orders were received and answered, one, two, and three, a day;—sometimes for a pint, sometimes for a quart, and sometimes for *two quarts* at a time. When two quarts were ordered, it was in consequence of "the morrow being the Sabbath." Orders written in the morning were very fair and legible, but when more than one a day were sent, those written after the liquor had operated, were done with a trembling hand, and were difficult to read.

What a subject this for reflection! Rum drinkers of every grade, remember that the papers and books of the traders will remain, standing mementos of your weakness, long after you shall have ceased to afford occular demonstration of it to your acquaintance. Are you willing to subject your families to such a reproach? If so, go on, your purpose will be accomplished.—*Wor. Spy.*

Indelible Writing.—As the art of man can unmake whatever the art of man can make, we have no right to expect an indelible ink; however, a sort of approximation to it, may be made as follows:—Let a saturated solution of indigo and madder in boiling water be made, in such proportions as give a purple tint; add to it from one sixth to one eighth of its weight of sulphuric acid, according to the thickness and strength of paper to be used; this makes an ink which flows pretty freely from the pen—and when writing, which has been executed with it, is exposed to a considerable but gradual heat from the fire, it becomes completely black, the letters being burnt in and charred by the action of the sulphuric acid

If the acid has not been used in sufficient quantity to destroy the texture of the paper, and reduce it to the state of tender—the color may be discharged by the oxiinuriatic and oxalic acids and their compounds, though not without great difficulty. When the full proportion of acid has been employed, a little crumpling and rubbing of the paper, reduces the carbonaceous matter of the letters to powder; but by putting a black ground behind them, they may be preserved, and thus a species of indelible writing is procured, (for the letters are, in a manner, stamped out of the paper) which might be useful for some purposes, perhaps for the signature of bank notes.—*Quar. Journ. of Science, &c.*

As gardening has been the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favorite of public and private men;—a pleasure of the greatest, and the care of the meanest—and indeed, an employment, and possession, for which no man is too high nor too low.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To make teeth white.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

Prodigious! F. Kalmback, butcher, displayed in the market house, yesterday, a heifer calf, which weighed when killed and dressed *two hundred and ninety pounds.* The Calf was not quite five months old.—*Belvidere, N. Y. Paper.*

The National Intelligencer states, that Colonel M'Kenney, has arrived at Washington from a tour of about 7000 miles among the Indians, and been successful in all the trusts reposed in him by the government; and among these, the important one of settling the Creek controversy, with which duty he was specially charged, by obtaining a cession of all the lands owned, or claimed by the Creeks, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

To cleanse the teeth and improve the breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add a drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning, before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar, and remove the offensive smell from those which have most decayed.

Dionysius' Ear.—A midshipman of the United States navy, in giving an account of what he saw at Syracuse, says under date of July 1st, 1827—"The cave, or Dionysius ear, is a great work of art, hewn out of the solid rock, to the extent of two or three hundred feet, and about ninety feet in height; resembling in its construction, the organs of hearing in the human head. Here were confined the prisoners of that tyrant, and this cave the medium, through which he became acquainted with every word they lisped. The noise from the experiment we made with a pocket pistol, was almost deafening; in fact, a leaf plucked from a small branch we took in, was perfectly audible at the mouth or ear of the cave."

Knowledge is Virtue.—The axiom "Knowledge is Power" attributed to Lord Bacon, is often quoted, and generally admired. We may very well add to it Knowledge is *virtue.* Without knowledge there can be no *principle*, no *discernment* of right and wrong; and where a community consists mostly of ignorant individuals, we shall generally find the great mass composing it are as deficient in good morals as they are in useful information.

Hunting with Tigers.—On the Coast of Coromandel, the natives hunt the antelope with tigers.—These ferocious animals, which are not much inferior in size and strength to the royal tiger, are tamed by hunger and blows until they are quite docile. When a hunt is determined on, the tigers are led out by boys, with caps over their eyes, that they may not break away prematurely. As soon as the hunters consider themselves sufficiently near a herd of antelopes, the sign is given to the boy, who instantly uncovers the tigers' eyes, and slips of his leash; the antelopes, with their leader at their head, go bounding along the plain or valley, and the tiger, crouching among the long grass, approaches their line of motion in an oblique direction. When he thinks himself sure of the leader, he rises to his full height, growls and springs forward with immense force and inconceivable swiftness towards the herd. If he strikes the animal he aims at, it is instantly dead; but when he misses his aim, whether through exhaustion or shame, he slinks away and lies down in the most sulky humor in the first hole or ditch he can meet. When he is successful, the boy cuts off a piece of the antelope's flesh, and gives it to him; and with this he is satisfied, and immediately relinquishes his prey.

Artificial Leeches.—This instrument has been invented by Mr Salandier, and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantages consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient; in withdrawing the fluid with every desirable despatch and gentleness, in not causing that repugnance which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms; in not causing any injury; and, finally, in being practicable in every station, climate, and situation and country. This instrument is manufactured at Paris, by the engineer Dumoutiez.

Accident.—On the night of the 24th ult. the stable floor of Asa Batchelder, of Royalston, broke down, in consequence of which, five oxen were hung in the stanchals, and found dead in the morning. The floor was elevated four or five feet from the ground. In the other half of the stable, the floor had given away and cracked considerably, so that the lives of five oxen more were endangered. This should serve as a caution to those whose stables are elevated from the ground, to see that their floors are secure.—*Worcester Spy.*

Gas light for factories.—There is a cotton Factory at Middlebury, Vermont, which has recently been lighted up with gas, the only experiment of the kind ever made in the United States. It is found that the expence of the gas is about the same as that of oil, but the former has great advantages, giving a steady light by which the hands can work as well as in the day; is entirely free from smoke, by which the neatness of the factory is greatly promoted, and moreover occasions but little exposure to fire.

A cure for broken shins.—Make a paste of charcoal and water, and apply it to any sore place caused by the skin being rubbed off. This will immediately allay the smart and remove the inflammation. *Mechanic's Magazine.*

The Warren Star computes that there have been shipped from Bristol, R I. 535,994 bunches of onions, raised in that town the present season, and that there are 200,000 bunches remaining on hand.

Method of increasing the odour of Roses.—For this purpose, (according to the author of the method) a large onion is to be planted by the side of the rose-tree, in such a manner that it shall touch the foot of the latter. The roses which will be produced will have an odour much stronger and more agreeable than such as have not been thus treated, and the water distilled from these roses is equally superior to that prepared by means of ordinary rose leaves.

Ninety potatos were taken from the garden of Mr. John Osgood of Haverhill, which were the product of *one small potatoe*, placed in the ground for the purpose of giving nutriment to a currant bush, the end of which was inserted in the potatoe, two of the above number weigh three pounds. *Haverhill Post.*

Reinforcement for the Colony at Liberia.—We are happy to announce the benevolent act of a gentleman of this city, who has recently liberated *twenty-three slaves*, and sent them to join the American Colony at Liberia, as a reward for their good behaviour.—*Richm. Visitor.*

The Western Herald, printed at Steubenville, Ohio, mentions an ear of corn which was at the office, as being thirteen inches in length and ten inches in circumference. It has 40 rows of corn on it, each row having 60 grains, total 1200 grains.

The best astronomers are agreed that the distance of many of the fixed stars may be such, that since they were first created, the first beam of light which they emitted has not yet arrived within the limits of our system.

Newspapers.—In the year 1775, there were 37 half starved newspapers published in the territory of the Union; in 1810 there were 359 in the United States; since that period the increase has far exceeded the proportion of the swelling tides of population.

Grain.—It has been estimated that upwards of 50 millions of bushels of grain were raised in Ohio last season, or more than 50 bushels for each inhabitant!

Preservation of Green House Plants.—It has been ascertained by Mrs Tregold, that plants may be completely protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes, and the use of this wash does not appear to effect the health of the plants in the slightest degree; wherever the solution has been used, insects have not been observed to attack the plants again.—*Am. Farmer.*

Mr A. Willard, Jr. of Boston, has made a clock for a large church in Mexico, and it is the first one ever made in this country which strikes the hours and quarters.

To check the increase of worms which destroy fruit.—Gather all punctured or decaying fruit, and give it to your hogs;—otherwise the worms which destroy it, will escape into the ground, to re appear the next year.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Jefferson county annual Cattle Show and Fair was held in Watertown, N. Y. on Friday the 5th ult. The numerous concourse of people that assembled on this occasion, the quantity and quality of articles exhibited, and the number of competitors for premiums, evinced that the spirit of enterprise which has heretofore characterised our farmers, so far from having declined, continues to incite them to a laudable competition in the different branches of domestic industry. On no occasion since the institution of the Society, have the articles exhibited been more numerous, and of better quality, or the beneficial effects of the Society more apparent, than on this. The stock exhibited, was uncommonly fine,—particularly horses. The improvement in the breed of this noble and useful animal, within a few years, has been great, and we do not hesitate to say that this county now produces as fine horses as any in the state. In the other animals exhibited, much improvement was also apparent. In short, the exhibition of stock of all kinds was much superior to that of any former year, since the organization of the society.

The articles of domestic manufacture were also of a superior quality, and do much credit to the skill and industry of the manufacturers.

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the necessary funds were immediately raised to enable the Society to continue its operations another year. Much credit is due to the individuals by whose exertions the Society has thus far been kept up, and the facility with which funds were procured for continuing it, is very creditable to the liberality and public spirit of its members.

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REMARKS

Of Mr J. Le Ray de Chaumont, *before the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, at its late annual Cattle Show and Fair.*

I am desired to avail myself of this day of our public meeting, to make a communication on the vine. Different experiments which have been made, not only by me, but by some other persons in different parts of the country, have convinced us sufficiently, that we were not mistaken, when in observing almost every where about us the luxuriant growth of the wild vine and the maturity of its fruit; we concluded that the vines of Europe might be cultivated here with success. I am convinced that the greater part of our soil would be suitable, and produce good fruit if properly attended. Low wet ground and the immediate vicinity of swamps and marshes, and such of the clay lands where the waters are apt to dwell too long and cannot be drained, are not favorable. A light and somewhat stoney or gravelly soil, as well as a ground having a gradual declivity are generally preferable. A southern exposition is to be chosen, but a northern one may be tried with success chiefly in a dry warm soil.

I had in France a vineyard of which the fruit never was destroyed by the frost; that one was in a northern exposition. Some of the best vineyards in Champaigne are in a similar exposition, and I have seen many other examples in favor of this opinion.

It may be interesting to give a short notice upon the different kinds of European grape vines introduced into this country last spring, and which I think will be most likely to succeed in this country. They are divided into two classes, the table grape, and the grape the most suitable to make wine. The table grape, or first class, consist of

The early black July grape, or early *Morillon.*—This is a small round berry, replete with a sugary juice; it is an early prolific bearer.

White Muscadine.—Berry moderately large, thin skin, and delicate juicy flesh; early grape and great bearer.

Red Chasselas.—Is very like the white muscadine in size and shape, but of a dark red colour.—Is a very good grape, but ripens later than the white muscadine.

White Frontinac.—A large, high flavored grape. The berries are very closely joined, whereby some of them are apt to rot before they are ripe: to prevent which, it would be advisable to thin them out when about the size of a pea.

Red Frontinac.—A very esteemed grape; berries of a brick colour, thin skin, moderate size, and juicy delicate flesh.

The second class consists of the

Meunier or Miller's Burgundy grape.—Berries black, and small; an excellent bearer, and a principal grape to be cultivated for wine.

Pineau of Burgundy.—Esteemed one of the best fruit for making wine. The berries are of a fine black colour.

The Auvernat blanc, auvernat meunier, gros noir, harbois blanc, petit blanc, gouois blanc, pineau rouge, pineau blanc, mellier blanc, somoriau rouge, are too, the different kinds which are preferred in the northern vineyards of France to make wine.

The soil and the situations being chosen you must prepare the ground very early in the spring. If it is not sufficiently rich, you must give it a good coat of compost or of some rich loam, but if possible you must avoid to have recourse to stable manure. In fact, there is very little soil in our country, which will require now much addition of any thing to improve it for the vine: but whatever you add to it, plough in as deep as can be done with four horses or oxen, and a plough sufficiently strong. A month after, cross harrow it and clean it from roots of bad weeds. Stones will do no hurt, and will be rather beneficial unless too big. You must do the same work in June, August and November, omitting only the harrowing for the last. Next spring as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, you must plough again as deep as possible, in employing for that purpose two ploughs, following one another. Another harrowing will leave you the soil in the desired state for planting; you may either plant in the fall or in the spring. This last season is preferable for us.—We must wait till the cold and the great humidity is gone out of the ground. You must not wait till it is too dry, or else you will run the risk to lose your plants if you have not sufficient recourse to watering them frequently. Those who will be more in a hurry and would not delay one year for planting, must take from the foregoing instructions whatever can in a shorter time tend to the effect of cleansing the ground as much as possible, and of ploughing deep. They must therefore not omit employing two ploughs in the last operation.

When your ground is fit for planting, you must mark it into rows, going north and south, east and west, and put stakes eight or ten feet apart every way, so as to admit the ploughing between, and have room for the sun and air to pass freely. I would rather the distance be ten than six feet.—The holes must be from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches square. The drier the soil, the deeper must be the hole. It would be better to dig it long before hand where there is no danger of stagnant waters.

When you plant the grape vine, you lay down six or eight inches of the plant at the bottom of the hole or trench, and lean the upper part of it on the side of the trench, so as to form an angle, observing to cover the plant gradually with pulverized earth or some ashes mixed with it, and proceed so till you fill up the trench, leaving only two eyes uncovered.

It is very desirable that you plant several species of the vines, whether you wish to raise only table grapes, or have in view at some distant favorable time to make wine. In that way you divide your chances, and have more right to expect a regular supply. You must separate as much as possible the different kinds.

You must plough frequently your vineyard, so as to keep it free from grass and weeds, not less than four times is required the first year. The second year as many ploughings are desirable, and you must be very careful not to hurt the roots. In the beginning of April you must strip the stalk bare of earth to the depth of five or six inches, and destroy all the shoots or sprigs and superfluous roots. The stalk is left in that way exposed to the air, for one week or two in proportion to the heat of the sun. A similar operation must take place every year afterwards, observing only to have three inches deeper than the second year. Three ploughings after the second year will be sufficient, observing to make them less deep in heavy soil than in a light one.

I deem that the best time for pruning the vine, in this country, is when the hardest frosts are over, some time towards the end of March. The fall of the year is also considered as being a favorable season for pruning the vine, and offering great advantages, and it would be well to make the trial upon some plants. Then one must choose the moment after the leaves of the vine have fallen, and in both cases you must avail yourself of a fine dry day. You must begin pruning your vines the second year, and even the first if the shoots are uncommonly long and vigorous.—In both instances you leave but one shoot with two eyes, taking care to cut the shoots three inches above the second eye or immediately below the third eye, if the distance between the eyes does not exceed three inches. The cut should be made with the sharpest instrument, that it may be very smooth. The following year you may leave two shoots, but no more than two eyes on each shoot. At the fourth pruning you can leave three shoots, and as many at the fifth pruning, if the plant is vigorous, for if it was weak you ought to stop at the fourth pruning to leave more shoots. Your pruning must always be on springs of the preceding year. You must rub off all other shoots but those mentioned above, and for that purpose look over your vines at least once a month during the summer.

The foregoing instructions are generally given for the culture of the vine the most in use, but if you should prefer to keep their vines high, or in arbours you must in that case choose shoots or plants of greater length, and employ longer stakes, to which you tie the vine, and follow the same method of culture and pruning as before, except

that you leave your first shoot from 12 to 14 inches long, observing to cut this shoot close beneath an eye, destroying all the other eyes except the two foremost ones, and so on to all the subsequent pruning. Those who want to make vine arbours will follow this last method.

I would recommend for more security against frosts, to have your young vines bent the first year to the ground and covered with about four inches of earth all the winter. They must only be uncovered when the late frosts are over. We need not fear not to have enough warm weather the ensuing season to give sufficient maturity to our cultivated grapes. Those which you have now before your eyes were perfectly ripe three weeks ago, and you well know that our last season was not the most favorable to accelerate the ripening of fruit. But the kinds of grape I offer at this moment to your examination being of the early species, I must refer you to a much more convincing proof of the complete aptitude of our climate, for the perfect ripening of the European grapes in general. There are in this village, young vines grown *in open ground* in Mr Stone's garden, which were covered with beautiful white grapes, of excellent taste, and perfectly ripe several days ago. It is that same kind of *Chasselas*, much cultivated in Paris, in France, but which requires there in order to arrive to such a maturity, to be trained in *Espaliers*.

When I recommend to you the cultivation of the vine, I would be very sorry if any one would conclude from it, that I am of opinion that wine could be made *now* with advantage in the United States. We have some good reasons at present to consider ourselves as not *discouragingly* far from that desired epoch, but while labor will not have fallen much lower than it is, the attempt may be made upon a certain scale, by those who wish to make their own wine, or can afford to sacrifice a part of their time or money to make experiments, but it cannot be made for profit for sale. It may be the only instance where mechanical genius, power of water, machinery or the dexterity of the Americans cannot be employed here so as to overbalance the cheapness of labor in Europe. However I recommend strongly and generally the cultivation of the vine, not only that we may have under our hands the most wholsome of all fruits, and I may say the most agreeable of all tastes, but that we may be prepared for that moment when the price of labor may permit us to cultivate the grape to make wine. We can be made competent to undertake this with success, only by a long series of trials and experiments. The European, the most experienced and the most skillful in this agriculture, could not tell you which definitively will be the best kind of plant for your soil and situation, he cannot tell you near as well as experience will, which will be the situation which will best suit that very plant which is most likely to succeed with you; neither can he say with certainty which is the best season for pruning, &c. &c.; he can only lay down general rules. But in making a variety of experiments you will be initiated into the most valuable secrets of the art; you may find that such a plant in such a situation, with an appropriate culture, will produce grapes which will one day or other repay you richly for your labor; mean while you will not be long before you have a supply for you and your family, of the best fruit, both for taste and health; then when the propitious time comes to make wine with profit, you will not only have within your power the plants needed to extend your cultivation, but whatever work you are to undertake thus, upon a greater scale, will not be likely to be lost.

As long as we entertain a reasonable expectation to sell the natural produce of our country, as we had done for a long time since the settling of our lands, that is to say, with a handsome remuneration for our labors, we did not feel the need of requiring from our fertile soil other advantages. (By natural produce, I mean wheat, corn and grass, which are our staple articles, and for which our climate and soil are highly favourable.) But when we have waited patiently for several years for an increase of price, in what we continued to raise with an increased success as to quality and quantity, I think it advisable to adopt an additional chance to our industry; chiefly when during that time we have been able to ascertain that the grape vine from Europe will not only grow well in this country, but give good fruit and bear cold winters without the plants being materially damaged.

At the same time we are to consider that for such an article as wine, easy and cheap transportation is one of the most important things, and at least as desirable for it, as for other produce, either agricultural or manufactured, for which we daily feel how much we want our water communications improved.

At last we see efficacious measures and extensive works ensure to a pretty considerable part of our county, the well grounded expectations, to be able in a few months, to export our produce by water, in different directions, to the great markets of the new world. But another part of our county, and a very considerable one too, which cannot take an equal advantage of that most valuable privilege, cannot be far from the moment when something will be done to improve their situation in that respect. Then let us all display our exertions in every way, to make the best use of the goodness of our situation and soil, and be ready to avail ourselves in due time, of the new channels, which, by the cheapness and facility of conveyance to market, will enhance the value of our agricultural produce, as well as that of our increasing manufacturers.

A correspondent in the Farmer's Journal strongly recommends the keeping of Blood Hounds, to facilitate the detection of sheep stealers, murderers, and others. As a proof of the sagacity of these animals, he relates the following instance: About eighteen years ago, a Mrs. Peaton, near Lymington, (Hants,) had a sheep shot about one o'clock in the morning, as the report of a gun was heard about that time; and in the morning the sheep's paunch was found. A person was sent for the hound, to Mr. Edward Toomer, keeper in the New Forest, and before the hound could be brought to the spot it was about two o'clock in the afternoon, a space of time of thirteen hours. He was laid on, and he followed the scent, a very crooked road, to the door of the culprit; the premises were searched in vain for some time, but the hound could not be prevailed on to quit. He at last went into the fuel house, and then began scratching. On removing the fuel, a large stone was found, which the hound scratched, on removing which, the mutton was discovered. A search warrant was obtained, the man taken before a magistrate, and sent to Winchester—had his trial—and was transported.

A common silk-worker of Lyons, named Lantures, has invented a new mode for making the twist of the warp of silk. The Chamber of Commerce having caused it to be examined, and admitted the utility of the invention, gave the author a premium of 1,200 francs, and solicited a patent gratis for him; the certificate for which he obtained from the Minister of the Interior, on the 8th of Sept. last.—*Constitutionnel.*

A fine bloom is given by fruit dealers to cucumbers, grapes, peaches, plums, &c. by powdering them with finely pounded magnesia, which has the effect of bringing the color out. The colors of a carpet, too, on which some calcined magnesia had been scattered, have been observed to be completely revived.

Method of rendering Glass less brittle.—Let the glass vessel be put into a vessel of cold water, and let the water be heated boiling hot, and then allowed to cool slowly of itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way, may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling hot water without any risk of their cracking. The gentleman, who communicates the method, says that he has often cooled such glasses to the temperature of 10°, and poured boiling water into them without experiencing any inconvenience from the suddenness of the change. If the glasses are to be exposed to a higher temperature than that of boiling water, boil them in oil.—*Annales de Chim. et de Phys. ix.*

Dry Rot.—This destructive enemy of buildings, which generally commences its ravages in the cellars, may be prevented, or its progress checked by white-washing them yearly, mixing with the wash as much copperas as will give it a clear yellow hue.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Snow to preserve Meat in.—Meat which is killed in December, may be kept in perfection if buried in snow till spring. This is an excellent method of preserving fresh the carcases of turkies and other fowls.

Set any open cask in a cold place, and put therein snow and pieces of meat alternately. Let not the pieces of meat touch each other, nor the sides of the cask. The meat will neither freeze, grow dry, nor become discoloured; but be as good in all respects the last of March as when it was first put in. The surfaces of the pieces should be a little frozen, before they are put into the snow, that the juice of the meat may not dissolve the snow. The cask should be placed in the coldest part of the house, or in an out-house.

Burns and Scalds.—Anoint with a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, and then apply cotton.

An engineer of the name of Wright has constructed at the West India Docks, a crane for raising heavy weights, on an entirely new principle, that of the application of the lever, assisted by wedges, instead of the usual plan of wheel and pinion for multiplying power. We understand the power of two men with the patent crane is capable of lifting from two and a half to three times the weight lifted through the same space in a given time by the best constructed cranes on the old principle of wheel machinery. This economy of power must prove highly valuable on board ship when there is a scarcity of hands.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1827.

FEEDING CATTLE, MANAGING MILCH COWS, &c.

Regularity of feeding cattle is of prime importance. Three times a day precisely at a certain hour, cattle, according to Mr Lawrence, should be furnished with their food. Dr Deane observed that neat cattle and horses should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much they will not eat up clean, unless when they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder when the weather is not too cold and stormy to allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those that chew the cud will eat the leavings of those that do not, and *vice versa.*

"It is also well known to farmers, that what cattle leave in the barn, they will eat abroad in the open air; and most freely when it is laid upon clean snow. Not only this, but the meanest of straw should be given them in this way. What is left will help to increase the manure in the yard.

"Every farm yard, where any considerable stock is kept should be furnished with a large shed, and a rack under it. For where there is no clean snow to lay the straw, and other mean fodder upon, it should be put into the rack. A larger proportion of the dung will be dropped under the shed than in any other part of the yard. And this dung will be better than the rest, as it will not be washed by rains, nor so much dried in the sun."

Sir John Sinclair says "Straw given to stock, should be constantly made use of as soon after it is threshed as possible; for if exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it becomes either musty or too dry; and in that state, cattle neither relish nor thrive on it so well. If it must be kept a length of time for fodder, it should be bound *in trusses*, in which state it is easier moved, lies in less room, and retains its strength and flavor rather longer, than when loose; or it may be secured in a stack properly built, trodden down and covered. Wheat straw, on account of its strength is frequently cut into chaff, and given to horses with their corn, [grain.] The chaff is likewise mixed with other food, in particular with potatoes, and given to feeding and working cattle.

In a tract entitled "Notices for a Young Farmer," written, we believe, by the Hon. Judge Peters, formerly President of the Penn. Agricultural Society, are the following directions:

"Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops or blades, and even your stalks with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox, or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay lightly pressed weighs from 5 to 5½ pounds. A horse or horned beast thrives more on 15 lbs. thus given, than an 24 or 25 lbs. as commonly expended, (including waste) in the usual mode of feeding in racks; to which troughs properly constructed are far preferable. Salt your clover and other succulent as well as coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds is usually an ample allowance. Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but, frequently the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness or neglect, or gorged and destroyed by profusion. If it be true, as it is, that "the master's eye makes the horse fat," it is equally so, that the master's eye prevents the horse from being pampered, wanton, pursive, bloated, foundered and finally wind broken and blind."

If hay is salted by using salt in substance it should be done at the time it is deposited in the mow. In some cases it may not be amiss to sprinkle a solution of salt in water over hay or other food for cattle in the winter time, especially if the fodder be of inferior quality. Lord Somerville recommends salt to be mixed with good as well as damaged hay; and Mr Lawrence says "Of the great use of salting damaged hay, I have known various instances. Heated and moulded hay has thus been rendered more agreeable to the palates of cattle than even the finest, and has improved them in an equal degree."

A writer for the "Republican and Yeoman," whose remarks were republished in the American Farmer, vol. iv. No. 21, page 161 says "The practice of salting cattle in the winter is extremely injurious and should be abandoned. To prevent the necessity of this, by far the best method is to put the salt upon the hay when it is put into the mow. If this be done your cattle will require no salt in its crude state during the whole winter, nor will they take it if offered to them. Another inducement to the practice of salting hay in the mow, is the unavoidable waste of salt and labour which accompanies the old method of using it in the winter in its crude state. It also prevents the danger of the hay's suffering injury from heat, and by improving its quality, will occasion much less waste in the expenditure of it during the winter. This practice of seasoning the hay will be found also to conduce much to the health and thrift of the stock. For the use of salt in the winter is accompanied sometimes with costiveness, and at others it produces opposite effects, and invariably renders the cattle more susceptible of the cold. And it not unfrequently results in the loss of flesh and disease. The profuse use of salt on hay would no doubt prove detrimental.—Having for a series of years pursued the practice of salting my hay in the mow, I consider it superior to any other method of using salt, by at least two hundred per cent."

Dr T. Cooper, in an article written for the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, states that "a quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep; and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough." Much however depends on the kind of food which cattle are fed with. If they are supplied with roots, pumpkins, or any other green and succulent food, they will require more salt than if they were confined to hay or other dry food. Salt in small quantities, is, perhaps, necessary for the health of cattle as well as that of the human species; but animals of either kind may suffer in consequence of using it too freely in substance, or by being confined too much on salted provisions. It has been recommended to keep lumps of salt in troughs protected against the effects of weather, by some sort of shelter, and at all times accessible to neat cattle and sheep. In that case it is thought that the instincts and appetites of the animals will induce them to consume the quantity which would prove most beneficial to them. Perhaps it might answer a similar and as good a purpose to permit cattle always to have access to cut straw, or other food of inferior quality, moistened with a strong solution of salt in water. A practical and judicious cultivator informed us that, in giving salt to his cattle and sheep he always mixes it with unleached wood ashes. The mixture is composed of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He believes that this mixture preserves the health, and promotes the thriving of the animals.

Cows should be kept constantly in good condition, as where they are ever suffered to become very lean, and that in the winter season, it is impossible that they can be brought to afford a large quantity of milk by getting them in perfect condition in the summer months. Where cows are lean at the period of calving, no management afterwards is ever capable of bringing them to afford for that season anything near the proportion of milk that they would have done if they had been supported in proper condition through the winter. Food of the most nourishing and succulent kinds should therefore be regularly given in suitable proportions in the cold inclement months, and the animals be kept warm, and well supplied with pure water. Some advise their being cleaned by combing and other means; but this is a practice, which, though useful in making them yield their milk more freely, can, perhaps, seldom be employed on an extensive scale with advantage.

Mr Loudon says "The time cows should become dry before their calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping their calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be laid dry from one to two months, both for the advantage of themselves and of their calves. It is probable that much in this business depends on the manner in which they are kept; as where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of calving, without suffering any injury whatever from it; but in the contrary circumstances it may be better to let them run dry for a month, six weeks, or more, according to their condition, in order to their more fully recruiting their strength. It appears not improbable, but that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations and other affections of the udder; which is a circumstance deserving of attention. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, it is likewise useful to know that by good feeding they may be continued in milk without any bad consequence till nearly the time of calving.

POTATO ONIONS.

A gentleman at the south, who has raised this year two thousand of these onions, has given us the following account of his mode of managing this valuable vegetable:—"Potato Onions are very productive; *they should be hilled like potatos;*

I have raised this year nearly two thousand on a small patch, where they grew so thick as literally to crowd each other out of the ground. They require a light warm soil, and frequent hoeing."

New England Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal. Conducted by E. Holmes, M. D Professor of Chemistry, Natural History, and Agriculture in Gardiner Lyceum.

A new publication with the above title, published monthly, at Gardiner, Me. has just been commenced, and promises to pe a valuable accession to the interests of science. We have seen the first number, and from that specimen are led to believe that the work will be ably and judiciously conducted. The following extract from the introduction developes the plan, and the means which the conductor relies on for its execution.

"Besides the assurance of assistance from several gentlemen, well qualified to furnish valuable information on the various topics which come within our scope, and which will undoubtedly be highly interesting, as well as original,—we have ample means of extracting from the various periodicals of the day, whatever may be considered useful to the Mechanics and the Farmers. Most of the Scientific Journals and Magazines published in France, England, and the United States, are taken at the Lyceum. Such selections from these works will be made, as shall be considered applicable to the design of our publication, and the pursuits of our patrons. The inventive genius of the people of New England, is another rich source from which we expect to derive much that is valuable. Every day produces some new combination of mechanical powers—some new improvements in the arts of life, whereby labor is lessened and its effects increased."

We are happy to unite our efforts with such fellow laborers, and are convinced that the demand for works of useful information, will increase in the same proportion in which the means of supplying such demands are multiplied.

CITY AFFAIRS.

On Monday last, the Hon. Josiah Quincy was chosen Mayor, by a vote of 2189 to 440—and John F. Loring, Robert Fennelly, James Savage, Thomas Kendall, John Pickering, James Hall, Phineas Upham, Samuel T. Armstrong, Aldermen.—Mr Amos Binney had 340 votes for Mayor, and there were 100 scattering.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In Senate Dec. 3, 1827.—The hour of 12 having arrived, the Vice President took the chair. The roll of Senators having been called over by Mr. Lowrie the Secretary, it appeared that every member was in attendance, except Mr. Webster, of Mass. and Mr. Thomas, of Illinois. Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

House.—The House was called to order by M. St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House—and the Roll of the House being called over by States, it appeared that two hundred and seven members, out of two hundred and thirteen answered to their names; the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. The result was,

For Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia,	104
John W. Taylor, of New York,	94
P. P. Barbour, of Virginia,	4
Scattering votes,	3

Animal Instinct.—A friend in South Boston has given us the following instance of the longevity and instinct of the Hen, which is worthy of notice—"Early in April 1817 I raised a brood of chickens, one of which survived till yesterday, when she died, lingering under all the infirmities of old age, being 10 years and 8 months old. Till the last year she continued to lay eggs, and rear chickens. During the last 8 or 10 months all her powers became sensibly impaired; but her parental instinct continued—as she protected and provided for the broods of *other* hens committed to her care; and the last service of her useful life, was the charge which she *voluntarily* assumed of a brood that had lost their parent hen, assisting and protecting them till the severity of the weather prevented."

Dogs used as beasts of burden.—Col. M'Kenney in his tour to the Western Lakes, &c. mentions, that "in the winter of 1820, two gentlemen came from Lord Selkirk's (British) Establishment on the Red River, to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of several hundred miles, each drawn on a Train by three or four dogs." We have heard of dogs being used in this manner in Russia, and perhaps in some other eastern countries; but were not apprised of their ever having been subjected to the yoke or the collar, on this continent. The "Train," here spoken of, is a species of broad bottomed land-canoe, much used throughout Lower Canada, calculated to be drawn with ease on the snow, where there is no beaten tract. Unlike our sleighs, they have no runner, but are drawn on their flat bottoms, and move in an irregular zig-zag manner, having nothing to guide or steady them.

The late Admiral Cosby, of Stradbally Hall had as large and as brown a fist as any Admiral in his Majesty's service. Happening one day, unfortunately, to lay it on the table during dinner, at Colonel Fitzgerald's, Merrion-square; a Mr. Jenkins, (a half blind doctor) who chanced to sit next to the Admiral, cast his eye upon the fist;—the imperfection of his vision, led him to believe it was a French roll of bread, and without further ceremony, the doctor thrust his fork plump into the Admiral's fist. The confusion which resulted may be easily imagined.

Novel Capture.—On Friday, a wild deer, escaped probably from his fastnesses in New Hampshire, was discovered at sea, about two miles from the shore, and secured by two men who were out in a skiff, fishing. The animal was shot at on the other side of the river, and made to sea from the Salisbury point. There is reason to think he had been hard pressed—as, we believe, it is observed by hunters, that it is in extreme trepidation only, that the animal takes to the water. It was a lucky haul for the fishermen, ten dollars being obtained for him.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Among the recent inventions in our city, is one lately imported from France, by Mr. Richard, for sponging woolen cloth. It shrinks the cloth as much as by the usual way, leaving all the original gloss and finish, which cannot be removed by rain or dampness. We understand it has been adopted by several of the craft, and has given entire satisfaction.

The great New York Canal is re-opened as far up as Rochester,—and boats are daily passing down to Albany.

The exclusive privileges of the East India Dock Company expired on the 2d inst.; and as a proof of the advantages of competition, the rates previously charged, amounting to 12s. per ton register, are now charged but 2s. 6d.

A carpet manufactory, in Jersey city, (owned in New York,) has a capital of 400,000 dollars, and employs one hundred hands, making 2,500 yards weekly. The spinning and preparing the yarn employs another hundred persons.

It is said the bad state of Mr. John Randolph's health, will not permit him to remain at Washington but a few days.

An order in Council has been issued, permitting the entry of American vessels at the Bahama Islands, in ballast only, and exporting therefrom, salt and fruit, only, to the United States.

It is stated that the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, has determined upon fitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

The Hon. Daniel Webster and his lady were both detained by indisposition, at New York, at the last dates.

Superior Tulips.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of Dutch Tulips, at a moderate price.

Also, a few POTATO ONIONS—with every variety of *Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.*

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 3 pair of this superior breed of Geese; they are decidedly superior to the common breed, in the great size they attain, in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the comparatively small quantity of grain required to fatten them.—Inquire at this office.

Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

MR WINSHIP offers for sale at his Nursery, in Brighton, the largest variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. His collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected; and his variety of Ornamental Shrubs is very extensive, comprising the Rose Acacia, Three thorned Acacia, Gum Acacia, double flowering Almonds, red and white Altheas, Bladder nut tree, Bignonia Radican, Burning Bush, dwarf flowering Horse Chesnut, splendid flowering Catalpas, Dahlias, Daphne Pink Mazereon, (first flowering shrub) variety of Grapes, variety of Honeysuckle, English walnuts, Weeping willows, Quinces, Syringos, Laburnum, Snowballs, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Plums, Pecan nut trees, Mountain Ash, Lilacs, Larkspur grandiflora, Japan pear, Japonnica chorchorrus, &c.—Orders for any of these articles left with Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, will be executed on the same terms as at the nursery, and delivered in Boston, free of expense.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESE. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

For Sale,

TWO large, well formed and powerful mares, with foal by the celebrated imported horse *Bellfounder*. These animals are perfectly broke to the saddle and all kinds of harness—will work before oxen, and are perfectly kind and good travellers. To persons wanting mares to breed from, this offers an opportunity not often met with.—Also 2 pair of WILD GEESE.

Apply to BENJ. AUSTIN, near Mr Greenough's meetinghouse in Newton, or to J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, Boston. Dec 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	95 50	97 50
pearl do.		108 00	110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 00	1 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 57	9 75
cargo, No 1, new,		7 75	8 00
" No 2, new,		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	5
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee,		6 00	6 25
Rye, best,			3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush.	70	75
Corn		67	70
Barley		60	67
Oats		42	45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		12	15
LIME,	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00	15 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 25
Cargo, No 1, do.		14 00	15 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		43	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do		28	33
Native do		25	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
2d sort		30	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		5½	6½
VEAL,			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	18
lump, best,		15	20
EGGS,		18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush.		75
Indian, do.			75
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Philadelphia Magazine.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!
A wreath of clouds is o'er me;
And the loveliest flowers of earth as I past,
Have wither'd and shrunk before me.

I have found the earth in its richest bloom,
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;
I have found it all with joy elate,
I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay,
The sheen of the river is bright as the spring,—
I will blow those rustling leaves away,
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring.

I will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its roots shall be torn, and its limbs be broke,
I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts there
At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;
And every songster cease to sing,
At the sound of my ominous rushing by!

I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;
I will clothe the earth in white as I come—
The winding sheet of her wintry tomb!

Soft Lips.—A lady of fashion inscribed on a pane of glass, at an Inn, in Staines, (England.) "Dear Lord Dorrington has the softest lips that ever pressed those of beauty." Foote, coming into the room soon after, wrote underneath—

"Then as like as two chips,
Are his *head* and his lips."

The following instances of erroneous estimates by publishers are given in Mr. Goodhugh's popular work, "The English Gentleman's Library Manual." At first Miller would not give Thomson a farthing for his *Winter*. He afterwards gave him three guineas for it. Cave offered half the booksellers in London the property of the *Gentlemen's Magazine*; and, as they all refused to engage in it, he was obliged to publish it himself.—*Burn's Justice* was offered in vain to every publisher, for 50*l*. Dr. Buchan offered his *Domestic Medicine* to every principal bookseller of Edinburgh and London for 100*l*., without obtaining a purchaser; and after it had passed through twenty-five editions, it sold in thirty-two shares, at 50*l*. each. Beresford offered the copyright of the *Miseries of Human Life*, for 20*l*.; it afterwards realized 5,000.

A captain of a West Indiaman wished to purchase a horse; in consequence, he applied to a well known character, who sold him one. After the purchase had been made, the captain observed, "Well, now the horse is mine, pray tell me candidly, whether he has any faults, and what are they."—"What do you mean to do with him?" replied the other. "Why, to take him to sea, said the captain, "to the West Indies."—"Then I will be candid," replied the dealer, "*he may go very well at sea*, but on land he cannot go at all, or I would not have sold him."

It is said the arches of the tunnel under the Thames are built with a new Italian cement,—which makes them tight, and preserves them even from dampness.

Advantage of Newspapers.—During the past season, we published an extract from a writer on the subject of raising English turnips, describing the best method of cultivating that vegetable. A highly respected patron, of Essex county, happening in at our office a few days since, stated to us, that in consequence of following the directions contained in that article, he had raised from a little over ten rods of ground *seventy bushels* of excellent turnips, equal to about one thousand bushels to the acre, some of which weighed from ten to thirteen pounds. He states, that early in the spring he ploughed the lot two or three times,—and fenced it off for a cow-yard, for which purpose it was used until the usual time of sowing, when it was again ploughed, harrowed, and sowed broad cast. The ground had formerly been much infested with weeds and thistles; to remedy which, the turnips were hoed and thinned out several times, commencing soon after they had attained the third leaf. He attributes the success of his crop almost entirely to the hoeing and thinning of the plants—as, by similar treatment in every other respect, he had never before had much success in the cultivation of turnips.—*Vermont Republican.*

The Moon.—Some persons are very particular in sowing their seeds in a particular time of the moon. Let such regard their moonshine—it may make the negligent plant their seeds in season.—But he that has his ground well prepared, and plants good seed, and does it early, will find that *sunshine* will affect his crop more than *moonshine*. The hogs, too, must be killed in a *particular* time of the moon, in order to have the pork swell by boiling! We have only to say to such characters, fatten your hogs upon *We-hee!* instead of corn, and kill them if you please in your *particular* time of the moon, and neither your pot nor pork barrel will burst by the swelling of your pork.—*Berk. Amer.*

Roses.—Perhaps among the productions of the vegetable kingdom there is none more remarkable than a rose recently introduced into Europe from China, the *Rosa Grevilii*, or Grevilli's China Rose. In one specimen that we have seen, the shoot far exceeds any thing of the kind, having in the space of a few weeks attained the height of eighteen feet, and it now covers an area of about one hundred square feet, with more than a hundred trusses of flowers, some of which have more than fifty buds in a cluster, so that the amount of flower buds may be computed at three thousand; but the greatest curiosity is the amazing diversity of tints in the buds at first opening—white, light blush, deeper blush, light red, deeper red, scarlet and purple, all on the same cluster. This rose grows in the manner of the multiflora, but is easily distinguishable by its leaf, which is much larger and more rugose.—*Eng. pa.*

Destruction of Rats.—A correspondent who had noticed, in a recent number of our Journal a paragraph recommending ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying rats, states that he lately put the plan to the test of experiance, and completely suceeded. The case was that of two old women in the village of Denny, who had lived in two detached garret rooms of the same building. The rats had long been troublesome, but at length became so numerous and daring, that they fairly threatened to challenge the tenants with longer possession. The fried cork had only been laid for them three nights before the whole disappeared. A fact of this kind cannot be made too public—since it may be the means of preventing many of those serious accidents which so frequently occur from the use of poison.—*Stirling pa.*

No fewer than about 1,648 species of plants, mostly new, have been recently discovered in our new Indian territories. Among these are a chesnut and an oak. No country was ever more gifted with natural capabilities; forests of timber trees: fine and navigable rivers; animals of all sorts.

The efforts made in Flanders for the cultivation of the vine have completely succeeded. The commencement of the vine harvest was at Renaix, the occasion of a fete, in which the authorities took part. Fifty acres of land planted with vines have produced about 30 tierces of wine.

At a dinner recently given by the city of Amiens to the King of France, was placed on the table opposite to his Majesty, an immense column, composed of sugar manufactured from beet-root, at Franvillers, near Amiens. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar, and crystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal.

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the *Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries* at Flushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 202 of Pear, 76 of Cherries, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 34 of Peaches, 20 of Nectarines, 10 of Almonds, 14 of Mulberries, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberries, 257 of Grapes, 600 of Ornamental Trees. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruits are not to be found in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

BLOODGOOD & Co. *attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

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FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

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